

GOMPERS FIGHTING TO UPHOLD MASSES'

Labor Session a Parliament Waging Battles of Man-kind, He Declares.

HUMAN RIGHTS AT ISSUE

'Movement Is at Work for Sake of Profiteer and Industrial Autocrat.'

CINCINNATI, June 11 (Associated Press).—Confronted by many issues—social, economic and political—the American Federation of Labor was ready to-night for the opening of its forty-second annual convention here to-morrow. For a week the labor chiefs and convention delegates have been gathering here, coming for the department meetings that ended yesterday. The delegates awaiting the opening of the convention, which is expected to continue two weeks, were estimated to number 500.

In a statement describing the convention as "the Parliament of labor," Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, declared the issues to be met had been heaped on organized labor by its enemies.

"Our consideration of industry and of industrial problems," he declared, "will be from the point of view of service to the masses. Our consideration of political problems will be from the point of view of freedom and progress for humanity."

Many Issues Presented.

As a forerunner to the convention, the executive council of the federation met to-day and decided to draft a resolution to its report which will be presented at to-morrow's session. The supplement, containing organized labor's interpretation of the Supreme Court's recent decision in the Coronado coal case, may not be presented until Tuesday or later, but members of the council said the decision was viewed as a destructive blow to labor unions.

The opposition to organized labor, unemployment, wage reductions, recognition of Soviet Russia, child labor, the one big union and the coming fall election are among the issues pressing for consideration. Only two jurisdictional troubles seemed likely to come before the convention, one being the dispute between the teamsters and the iron workers as to who shall haul structural iron. The other centered about the maintenance of way rail workers, who were suspended from the federation for refusal to abide by a decision giving certain work to members of the carpenters' union.

Although the delegates began arriving last week no avowed opposition to the reelection of Mr. Gompers as president or other members of the executive council, has developed, and their supporters were predicting their reelection without opposition.

New Yorker for Delegate.

The prospective contest in the election for the two delegates to be sent by the federation to the British trades union congress, Benjamin Schlesinger of New York, Edward McGovern of Boston and Thomas F. Gahner of Washington were listed by delegates as the probable contestants.

Mr. Gompers's statement, outlining what is ahead of the convention, said: "Those who oppose and antagonize our movement have heaped issue upon issue. When the American Federation of Labor Convention opens Monday morning, it will be as the parliament of labor engaged in the work of fighting the battles of mankind. The issues that have been heaped upon us in no way depress our spirit.

"Our movement is united. Its spirit is unconquerable. There is throughout our ranks a militant determination that justice for all the people must triumph. We are shocked by things that have happened twice within a few days. The Supreme Court of our land has rendered decisions fitting only to the dark days of old. There is a boisterous and brazen movement at work to destroy every progressive institution and to submerge human rights for the sake of profiteers and industrial autocrats.

Grim Struggle Ahead.

"We realize there is a grim struggle ahead, and we face the struggle with confidence in the ultimate victory of justice, confidence in the final triumph of humanity. We shall continue our crusade. We face the future with hopeful hearts. Our thoughts and our efforts in every session of our convention will center on the promotion of the welfare of men and women and children—the development of a civilization that thinks first of humanity.

"Our consideration of industry and of industrial problems will be from the point of view of service to the masses of our people. Our consideration of political problems will be from the point of view of freedom and progress for humanity.

"We are conscious of the role we play and proud of the service in which we are enlisted."

In addition to Mr. Gompers's statement, one was issued by Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the Federation, who shared with Mr. Gompers the opinion that the problems before the convention were created by forces outside of organized labor.

STRIKING COAL MINERS DESPONDENT, END LIVES

Wives and Children of Others Beg for Food.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PITTSBURGH, June 11.—Two striking coal miners, despondent over the discouraging outlook here, have ended their lives in Allegheny county within the last few days. The body of Joseph Fischer, 61, of Mine No. 4, Homing, was found hanging from a tree near his home. Charles Penn, 25, a miner of Harrison township, shot himself.

To provide food for striking miners and their families locals of the United Mine workers in the Connellsville region are establishing commissaries. Three already have been established in the Fayette city district.

Miners threaten to return to work if not provided with money, food and clothing for themselves and their families. Wives and children of striking miners and even the miners themselves have appeared in many towns begging food and clothing.

MRS. MCCORMICK GIVES \$25,000.

Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago has given \$25,000 to the emergency fund for American colleges in the Near East, and this contribution, according to a statement issued by the fund yesterday, brings its resources up to \$345,000 in the \$1,000,000 campaign. Other large contributions noted yesterday were \$5,000 each from Edward S. Harkness and George A. Flinn of this city.

AMERICAN TOURISTS GIVE PROOF OF OVERCHARGING

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for the American tourist, because Americans everywhere in Europe, as before the war, are believed to have more money than others and therefore are counted legitimate prey. Such are the general reports from this region, but specific complaints cannot be obtained.

Increases in Germany.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondents in Berlin find that the parts of Germany concerned in discrimination and higher prices are in the main in Bavaria and that the Bavarian Government openly supports the practice.

The hotels are demanding two to five times the tariff charged to natives, while the scale of prices for theaters and museums varies with the color of the passport. In short, when the official catches sight of the American blue he immediately screws the price up to the limit. This is largely due to the fact that the dollar has become the one symbol of real money in Germany, and anyone with dollars is supposed to have unlimited buying power. And, as usual, a certain type of American traveler who throws money about recklessly helps to carry out the impression. As Barnum claimed, the public—and especially the American traveling public—like to be bamboozled.

It is worth noting that, even with excessive increases included, according to hotel owners, their prices are still considerably below the cost of similar accommodation in any American city of corresponding size.

Complaints Received.

An example of complaints that have reached The New York Herald of Paris in response to its request for the facts is that of Albert Webb of 45 East Fifty-sixth street, New York, who, writing from Schandau, Germany, says:

"On arrival here the visitor is compelled to pay a cure tax, the regular charge for which is 60 marks for two weeks, collected by city, but Americans must pay 120 marks," which is less than 50 cents in American money. Another is from J. W. Sims of Cleveland, Ohio, who, writing from Munich, makes the specific complaint that he had to pay 360 marks for a cheap room, whereas the natives paid 68 marks for the same.

Dr. Paul Barthelow, who is stopping at the hotel Kaiserhof Bad, Homburg, considers that the German doctors' new practice of charging in dollars whenever an American patient comes along "would make a professor of ethics gasp in dismay." He adds:

"Office consultations vary from 10 to 200 marks, visits from 20 to 400, and night visits 40 to 600 marks. That is these are the fees Germans must pay; but if an American requires advice—other special forms of treatment being extra—the fees are the same as if he was in New York. At present the doctor is protected by a law as ruthless as his own practice, a law which permits him to collect aurious bill by seizure of the patient's belongings."

Bavarian Discrimination.

Bavarian officials apparently are bent upon restricting the enjoyment of foreigners. Although there is no evidence as yet that Americans are treated worse than other foreign visitors, special taxes on aliens are definitely prohibited by Article 276 of the Versailles treaty, and Consuls and Embassies daily are receiving complaints from travelers.

The Munich correspondent of The New York Herald of Paris sent the following details of the situation there:

"At the Prince Regent, National and Residence theaters posters announce that box and orchestra seats now cost 900 to 1,200 marks, but that Germans will be asked to pay only one-fifth by identifying themselves as they enter. It is useless to resort to the ruse of having one's ticket bought by a German, as passports must be shown upon entering the auditorium. As a result of this new ruling the three houses are being boycotted by American visitors. At one gala performance given in celebration of an arts and crafts exhibition a large number of empty seats were noticed."

"The Bavarian authorities also have increased the entrance fees to numerous museums and art galleries to six times the ordinary fee, only Germans of the realm being eligible to the customary prices."

"Recently three motor cars loaded with American tourists left Oberammergau to visit the historic castle in Lin-

derhof. Upon their arrival, the genial informant at the gates told the Americans they must pay 150 marks each. Instead of the 25 marks asked of Germans. An protest against this discrimination the party unanimously refused to pay the exorbitant price and left without visiting the castle."

Supplementing this view of conditions in southern Germany, Mrs. Willard Rodgers, head of the Philadelphia Bureau of Distribution in Paris for the French army during the entire war, who has just returned from Munich, says:

"The taxation of Americans in Munich is almost beyond belief." She was compelled to pay for a special permit de séjour 1,500 marks, although her passport visa was in perfect order. The hotel tax was raised on May 15 from 20 to 45 per cent.; and an additional tax of 77 marks is imposed upon every one visiting Oberammergau. During Mrs. Rodgers's stay of three weeks at Munich prices in hotels and shops were advanced daily. The hotels and big stores welcome foreigners, she said, but the mass of the population do not want the visitors at any price, declaring that with the shortage of food already existing the arrival of thousands of tourists results in a new rise in the cost of living. For this reason they discourage the coming of tourists. For several French papers are protesting against this latest violation of the Versailles treaty, one writer suggesting that unless the council of ambassadors responds the barriers retaliatory measures will be taken, such as requiring visas for each French department visited instead of a general visa, good for any part of the country over a long period.

High Prices in Italy.

In Italy the situation may be summarized in the fact that practically the whole of the country is a big hotel, and the luxury industries, and almost every complaint of high charges may be traced to this condition. There discrimination against Americans as well as other tourists is chronic. It is common practice to make the special price for foreign guests 10 to 30 per cent. higher than for Italians. This has been going on for several years, and a few days ago the American consul in Rome, who knows the language thoroughly can protect himself against a bill higher than that of his neighbors. In addition, the prices of food and drinks sent to the room also are strangely flexible in the luxurious hotels.

Another factor of discontent in Italy is the system of enforced "pension," whereby the tourist is charged for three meals daily whether he eats them or not, the hotel naturally pocketing a substantial difference. The officials of the American Consulate in Rome, however, told The New York Herald to correspondents that in all their experience they had been unable to find definite cases of discrimination against American business men or tourists.

Director Granville of the American Express Company's branches in Rome has personally tracked down numerous complaints which were found to be either incidents arising from the tourists' inability to speak Italian, or discrimination which a little argument would have speedily removed.

A Miss Sherwood of Buffalo, however, stopped for two days recently at the Hotel Royal in Sienna. When her bill was presented it contained a charge of 20 per cent. for service, though the law allows only 10, or, in case the guest remains less than week, sometimes 12. The excessive charge was removed when Miss Sherwood protested, and later it was learned that several hotels in that district were attempting this practice with American visitors.

G. Fairbanks of New York, W. J. Toller of Chicago and other railway executives also complained of high charges in Rome hotels during the international Congress in April. The fact that every hotel was crowded enabled the proprietors to raise tariffs abnormally. When the railroad men went to Naples the Government suppressed this sort of profiteering at the expense of foreigners by providing five ocean liners at their piers for the accommodation of the delegates.

The French Ministry of Finance recently decided to make life in Paris cheaper for tourists. Ritz Hotel and restaurant bills have been taxed 10 per cent. irrespective of the class to which they belonged. This brought frequent complaints from Americans who had visited the same establishments before the war and discovered that although food prices and other factors were constantly improving the same net rates

Live Baby Alligator Found at Manhattan

BEACH combers at Manhattan Beach early yesterday investigated a battered box on the sand between the high and low water marks and found in it a live baby alligator. Life Guard Ernest Weiss, who hails from Florida, where all good alligators originate, fed the saurian and has built a pen for it, where it was inspected by curious thousands on the beach.

were charged as in the costly days following the armistice.

The Ministry decided that the 10 per cent. de luxe tax should apply only to the highest class restaurants and hotels, the others being subjected to a tax of 1 per cent. only. It is expected that this will result in an immediate revision of tariffs throughout France in time for the summer season.

GERMAN HOTEL KEEPERS ALARMED AT PROTESTS

Agitation Begun to Force Reductions by Law.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, June 11.

The many dispatches that have appeared in American newspapers telling of the exorbitant prices being charged Americans have spread alarm through Germany, and Berlin hotel keepers expect to work out a plan to meet the complaints of tourists and if possible bring about a reduction in prices.

The consternation is more pronounced in Munich and Bavaria, where reports from hotel keepers this week indicate that nearly all the big hotels have from thirty to forty rooms vacant.

A new record was reached in price demands on American tourists when several of the Berlin and Munich hotels asked 1,500 marks, or \$5 to \$6 a day, for rooms in addition to local head taxes. This would mean daily residence, not including food cost, some \$7 or \$8 a day. This 1,500 marks is, of course, a rate in the first class hotels, but the tourist who has only a few dollars has neither the time nor knowledge necessary to find cheaper places and must expect to pay at least 50 per cent. of what he would in America for what he gets in Germany.

Only Americans and Germans are crowding the early performances of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. The English pilgrimage is expected to begin about midsummer.

American tourists so far this year began a dollar king, for they are mostly business men and their families, who have deferred coming to Europe since this war and want to see the Continent in comfort without throwing around their money ostentatiously.

What worries the American in Germany is not the cost, but the discrimination. As for prices, one hears hotel porters and waiters remark enviously, "With our lousy dollar you can have a wonderful time." Mere mention of the dollar stimulates the German imagination more than Goethe and the Hohenzollern family combined.

In a round of the leading German cities The New York Herald correspondent found that hotel prices were at least doubled everywhere for Americans, with the exception of one hotel in Leipzig, where there was but a 25 per cent. increase. The average rate for Americans is \$3. One does not mind paying extra for a seat in the Munich State Theater, but standing in line to show one's passport, thus losing the first half hour of the performance, does not increase one's enjoyment.

Restaurant prices in general are fixed, but the proprietor of one near Oberammergau gave a 50 per cent. rebate to Germans who established their identity. This corresponds to the system in vogue in some Austrian cities, where the citizens got the same fare for four-fifths less. American protest against such offensive discrimination has resulted in official pressure upon the shopkeepers.

Although the Democratic party is proposing in the Prussian Parliament the taxation of foreigners at the rate of four gold marks or \$1 a day, such legislation as yet has not been enacted. The Landtag is obliged to consider not only the Versailles treaty but also the protest of foreign tourists in Germany against general discrimination.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has announced that the Landtag for the present would enforce only the taxes on expensive hotel rooms, thereby almost exclusively hitting the American tourists.

CAPITAL, NOT TRADE, IS RUSSIAN NEED

Investment Rather Than Commerce Problem of Americans, Hoover Says.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Investment rather than trade is the important problem confronting American business men with respect to Russia, Secretary Hoover declared to-night in a statement describing the Russian foreign trade situation.

"Without a large investment of foreign capital as a means of restoring production," Mr. Hoover said, "the prospects are that at least for some years to come there will be even less opportunity to sell goods to Russia than in the past, for with the exhaustion of the gold reserve her means of payments will shrink to a minimum. The feasibility of investing capital in Russia depends essentially on the policy of the Bolshevik Government and on the general international situation and not in any important degree upon action of foreign Governments."

Some misunderstanding exists, the Secretary asserted, as to the practical character of the trade agreements with Russia by foreign Governments, there being nothing in the trade creating between Russia and England, Germany, Italy and other countries enabling trade with private individuals in Russia.

"In substance," he explained, "all that the treaties really provide is authority for the Russian Government itself to establish buying agencies in the several countries. To be sure, these treaties nominally permitted citizens of the countries making them, under certain restrictions, to enter Russia, but when they arrived there they found trade was a Government monopoly; that they could not do so to private concerns, and in fact the government usually referred them back to its buying agencies in their own countries."

The bulk of Russian foreign trade re-

WARNS THE CURB TO HALT DEALINGS

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GOOD CROP CONDITIONS REPORTED IN EUROPE

Rains Help Prospects in France; Drought in Italy.

ROME, June 11.—Reports showing European crop conditions were made public by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Bulgaria's crops, in number of acres planted, are given as follows: Wheat, 1,928,000; rye, 483,000; barley, 557,000; oats, 370,000; and maize, 1,533,000. Weather conditions are favorable for good crops and there is an absence of plant diseases.

The acreages planted in Jugoslavia are reported as follows: Wheat, 3,383,000; rye, 369,000; barley, 484,000; and oats, 103,000. Autumn crops are reported to be in average condition in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Montenegro, while in Serbia they are excellent.

Rumania has under cultivation 844,000 acres of wheat, 43,000 of rye, 2,990,000 of barley, 2,100,000 of oats and 5,062,000 of maize.

There was very little rain in Italy during May, and crops suffered from the drought, but were reported in average condition on June 1.

In France persistent rains during March and April were followed by hot weather during May, which has improved crop prospects. Wheat looks well. The rye and barley crops are in good condition. Oats also are vigorous, but are infected by weeds in certain localities. Spring sowing was delayed.

WARNS THE CURB TO HALT DEALINGS

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der proper governmental regulation, all the chips used must have their identification marks and redemption value plainly stamped upon their face.

"Pending a definite effective agreement fixing the terms of the proposed merger, if that event shall come to pass, and until a responsible application is filed with you setting forth the details of the merger and showing the basis on which this stock is to be issued, you have no right to authorize public dealings in it. For the gambling and manipulation which may thereafter follow—for which unhappily no deterrent has yet been prescribed—Congress and the State Legislature are responsible, but at this stage of the game you have plainly transgressed the meager inadequate law there is on the subject."

"If the many reputable brokers—and they are in the vast majority—would but realize their own best interests they would hasten the day of governmental regulation that is soon to come without their aid and that would inspire public confidence where there is now naught but doubt and suspicion that are, alas! only too well justified by performance of the character that have been exposed."

BROOKLYN MAN KILLED BY A TRAIN IN JERSEY

E. D. Fairchild Tried to Cross Tracks at Bayonne Station.

E. D. Fairchild of 77 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, was killed by a train at the West Eighth street station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Bayonne, N. J., last night when he started to cross the tracks from the east to the west platform.

It was said at Mr. Fairchild's home last night that he was employed by the Commonwealth Chemical Company. He leaves his wife.

What is Comfort?

You can't be comfortable in the best appointed living quarters if they take your last penny. There is no comfort of mind in that. But with like conveniences at a price you can well afford—that is the kind of comfort that keeps you on the success road. Such comfort as this you will find at

Allerton Houses

45 EAST 55th ST.
143 EAST 39th ST.
302 WEST 22d ST.
130 EAST 57th ST.

Country Club Announcement

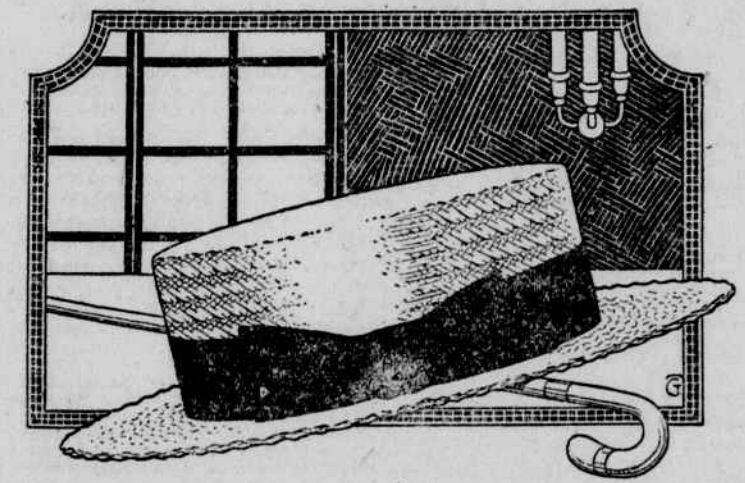
The Allerton Country Club, Inc., at Orienta Point, Westchester County, is now open. Forty minutes from town. Living accommodations for 200. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, riding, handball, concerts, dancing.

Whoever Heard of Baking in a Pot?

E. D. Fairchild Tried to Cross Tracks at Bayonne Station.

Write for the Story of the Master Bake Pot

CADMUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
BAYONNE NEW JERSEY



The Most Remarkable STRAW HAT SALE of THE SEASON!

7,200 Imported Hats, presented by Saks & Company Beginning Today

At 2.65

3,600 were made to sell at 6.00
2,400 were made to sell at 5.00
1,200 were made to sell at 4.00

THESE are all first quality hats. They are the best imported straws we have seen. In addition to their undeniable smartness, they also have a feature highly desirable in straw hats, but very seldom obtainable—they have a whiteness that will not tan in the sun. This adds to their serviceability, and keeps them ever new!

Coarse straws, imported sennits, novelty braids and flat-foot braids

are included. Brims are the correct width, inside bands are of genuine leather, and the outside ribbon bands are of heavy grosgrain silk ribbon of a superlative quality.

BROADWAY

Saks & Company

At 34th STREET



McCutcheon's
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

Special Values

Summer Dress Cottons

Commencing today these warm-weather Fabrics will be placed on sale at tellingly reduced prices. They furnish a real opportunity for possessing two or three summer frocks at less than usual expenditure.

Imported "Swisses"—\$1.25 a yard

Several thousand yards of St. Gall Dotted and Novelty Swisses—all hand-loomed and of very fine quality. White and every color dot on every colored ground. Also some with little squares and charming floral figures.

If you like Swisses, you'll be delighted with these. They're regular yet different—conservative yet uniquely individual. 31 inches wide at the reduced price of \$1.25 a yard.

Egyptian Tissues

A novelty fabric, with very smart patterns, some in gingham effects and broken plaids, others with trim awning and candy stripes. Yarn dyed, fast colors, standard quality. 1 yard wide at only 65c a yard.

Woven Tissues

A very light weight, cool weave. Charming patterns—dots, stripes, and gingham effects. Also Irish Dimities, Printed and Woven Voiles, Poplins, Beach Cloths, and White Fabrics—all at 50c a yard.

French and English Novelty Fabrics

Our special importation, with the unmistakable distinction of fine foreign-loomed materials. They are voiles in entrancingly odd colors, shot with woven stripes and hair lines of contrasting hues. The price is ridiculously low, considering their style and quality. At 95c and \$1.25 a yard.